

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *HELIX* FROM BURMAH.

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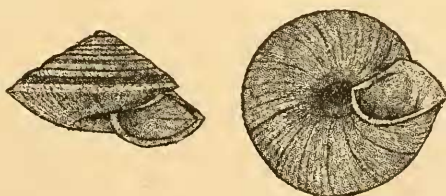
THE species about to be described was collected in Burmah by the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, and the unique specimen has been placed in my hands for description by Dr. E. Tulk-Hart, who has also kindly permitted me to retain it for the National Collection.

It is a very interesting addition to the Burmese fauna and altogether unlike any other form from that part of the world. Indeed, in general contour it more resembles some of the Cuban species of *Caracolus*.

Perhaps *Helix trochalia*, Benson, from the Andaman Islands, approximates as closely to it as any among the Indian species. The general form of that shell is not unlike, although its umbilicus is much more contracted, and the margins of the peristome are not united by a distinct callus. It is located by Pilsbry as a doubtful species of *Papuina*, and is placed in a group by itself. "It seems to me (he observes) to be closely allied to *H. gabata*, Gld., *merguiensis*, Phil., etc., species belonging very closely to *Trachia*, and probably to be included therein rather than in *Plectotropis*."

*H. Armstrongi* has the form of certain Trochomorphæ, but of course differs from that group in having a reflected labrum.

*H. trochalia* is located in *Trachia* by Dr. W. T. Blanford, but it seems to me, upon conchological grounds, to be more nearly allied to *Plectotropis*. I would therefore propose to leave it and the present species in that group until the study of the soft parts may possibly reveal some other relationship.

*HELIX (PLECTOTROPIS) ARMSTRONGI*, n.sp.

Testa depresso conica, in medio acute carinata, late umbilicata, solidiuscula, albida, zona purpureo-rufa latiuscula, spiram adscendente, supra ornata; spira breviter conica, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus 6-6½, lente et regulariter accrescentes, leviter convexiusculi, supra suturam perspicue marginati, costulis confertis obliquis arcuatis et pulcherrime granulatis ornati, ultimus infra carinam subserratam convexiusculus,

propre carinam impressus, costulis vel plicis curvatim radiantibus granulatis instructus, antice paulo descendens, circa umbilicum perspectivum rotundatus; apertura angulariter lunata, obliqua, inferne recedens, zona externa supra carina picta; peristoma superne tenue, leviter expansum, obliquum, vix arcuatum, margine inferiore valde arcuato, paulo incrassato, subreflexo, supero callo crasso recto juncto. Diam. maj. 28, min. 25, alt. 14 mm.; apertura 7 longa, 11 lata.

*Hab.*—Burmah (Rev. W. F. Armstrong).

The costulations on the upper surface become stronger as the shell increases, and the granules are also stronger upon the body-whorl than upon the rest of the spire. The acute periphery has a finely scalloped appearance when the shell is viewed from above or below.

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